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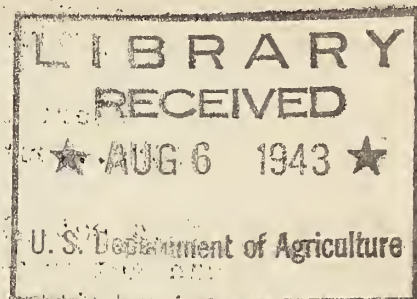
A2 R11
Aug. 2, 1943

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

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Broadcast by Ruth Van Deman, and Wallace L. Kadderly, Radio Service, in the Department of Agriculture's portion of the National Farm and Home Hour, Monday, August 2, 1943, over stations associated with the Blue Network.

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FAST PICKUP

VAN DEMAN: Wallace, are you vitamin-conscious?

KADDERLY: Why...I guess so...

VAN DEMAN: Are you calcium-conscious? Riboflavin-conscious? Thiamine and niacin-conscious?

KADDERLY: Why..Yes, in an amateur sort-of-way..WHY?

VAN DEMAN: Because if you are...

ANNOUNCER (INTERPOSING): Just a minute, just a minute, Miss Van Deman. You didn't give me a chance to do my announcing.

VAN DEMAN: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Bradford, I forgot.

ANNOUNCER: Farm and Home friends, from Washington we bring you Ruth Van Deman and Wallace Kadderly. And as you've already observed, Miss Van Deman seems to have something special on her mind today.

VAN DEMAN: So much that I was just barging ahead. Well, Wallace, as I was saying...you and all others who pay attention to good nutrition will find special interest in the new report on the National Food Situation. The agricultural economists are nutrition-minded too. They asked the home economists to interpret their food supply figures in terms of food values.

KADDERLY: Oh, so that's what you've been getting at. Sure, I've read that report...with interest.

VAN DEMAN: The most important thing in the report, as I see it, is this: During the present year -- the war year of 1943 -- we civilians will have more of most food nutrients per civilian than we had on the average in the five pre-war years. And because of rationing and greater purchasing power, more people will get their fair share of the total nutrients.

KADDERLY: Of course, our diets in the pre-war years were not exactly satisfactory from the standpoint of national health.

VAN DEMAN: Unfortunately, that's true. But we've eaten better during the war -- that is, in 1940, '41, and '42. And we have this year about as much of some food values as we had in the big years of 1941 and '42. This year we have more protein, minerals and vitamins, than we had in the average pre-war year. It's especially good news that we have more of the critical nutrients: calcium, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

KADDERLY: How do you account for the increase?

VAN DEMAN: We're getting more calcium and riboflavin by consuming more fluid milk.

We're getting more thiamine and niacin by eating more enriched flour and bread as well as whole-grain products.

KADDERLY: Ruth, the report says we'll get fewer calories than we had last year... or the two years before...but we don't need to worry about calories.

VAN DEMAN: Most of us eat plenty of food and so get plenty of calories without even trying. We can get more just by not wasting food. And besides, as the report says, our total civilian need for energy food goes down somewhat as more young men go into the Army.

Other food values that are less plentiful than in 1942 are vitamin A and ascorbic acid.

KADDERLY: That's due to small decreases in commercial supplies of fruits and vegetables this year.

VAN DEMAN: And the only hope for overcoming this decrease is to make the Victory Gardens yield more than is now estimated, and to can or otherwise keep all the vegetables that aren't used fresh.

KADDERLY: Ruth, if that covers the nutritional side of our 1943 food supply, as it's now estimated, I'd like to call attention to the plain "eating" side of the picture.

VAN DEMAN: All right. Why not give us the balance sheet?what we have more of, and what we have less of.

KADDERLY: I'll do that. Here's the "less-of" list; beef and veal, lamb and mutton, fish, most dairy products other than fluid milk, fresh and canned fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, sugar, rice, tea, and cocoa.

VAN DEMAN: Those are foods we have less of in 1943 than in 1942.

KADDERLY: Right. And here's the "more-of" list. We'll have more, per civilian, of pork, eggs, chickens, fluid milk, fresh citrus fruits, canned juices, dried fruits, potatoes, dry edible beans, and fats and oils other than butter (however, we have less fats and oils than last year if you count butter in the total fats and oils figure).

VAN DEMAN: Wallace, so far we've been talking about civilian food supplies. Now, I'd like to put in a final word about total food supplies.

KADDERLY: And, that's a pretty good final word.

VAN DEMAN: Indeed it is. My hat's off to the farmers and the food trades. Our total food production in 1943 will probably exceed last year's record production by 4 percent. And it will probably exceed the average pre-war production by 31

percent.

KADDERLY: That's going some! BUT there's no food to waste. And the more production, the more work. There's still a lot to be done before the food estimates are actually food on the table.

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